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No. 23] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1975 (JYAISTHA 17, 1897)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2
PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS & DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 7th June, 1975

CORRIGENDUM

In the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated 29th March, 1975, page 186, column 2 under the heading "APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)" after entries against No. 36/BOM/75 and before entries against No. 37/BOM/75 *insert* the date "11th February, 1975."

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

1st May, 1975

881/Cal/75. Alexander Lawson and Abdul Fattah Al-Sayyab. Pharmaceutical compositions (May 1, 1974)

882/Cal/75. Wards Construction (Overseas) Limited. Improvements in or relating to staircases. (May 22, 1974).

883/Cal/75. Drill Systems Inc. Apparatus for pulling drill pipe.

884/Cal/75. Spofa Spojene Podniky Pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. The method of preparing new n-(D-6-methyl-8-isoergolin-I-yl) -N', N'-diethylurea. [Divisional date August 1, 1972].

2nd May, 1975

885/Cal/75. F. L. Smidth & Co. A/S. Improvements relating to the calcination of pulverous material. (May 16, 1974).

886/Cal/75. Paul Beermann. Friction igniter.

887/Cal/75. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V. Process and apparatus for cooling down a gas.

888/Cal/75. University of Leeds Industrial Services Limited. Improvements in or relating to the production of nitric acid. (May 20, 1974).

889/Cal/75. Universal Oil Products Company, Method for providing improved nucleate boiling surfaces.

890/Cal/75. Burlington Industries, Inc. Reactive dycing system and xylene diphosphonic acid dyes.

3rd May, 1975

891/Cal/75. Gertrud Agnes Matilda Lind, M. D. A low back pain treatment device. (May 7, 1974).

892/Cal/75. Alloy Steels Plant, Hindustan Steel Ltd. A Process of colouring of stainless steel.

893/Cal/75.RCA Corporation, Defect detection and compensation methods and apparatus.

894/Cal/75. RCA Corporation. Composition of matter.

895/Cal/75. Maschinenfabrik Augusburg-Nurnberg Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements relating to turbines and compressors.

896/Cal/75. Eusebio Del Cueto. Process to separate and recover the solid and liquid phases for treatment baths of hides and skins.

897/Cal/75. Black, Sivalls & Bryson Inc. Method and apparatus for generating a heated oxygen enriched gas stream.

898/Cal/75. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Mono-, bis-and trissulphene chlorides.

899/Cal/75. Roussel Uclaf. Chemical process. [Divisional date January 13, 1969].

900/Cal/75. Apurba Kumar Das. Carc free auto-kettle.

5th May, 1975

901/Cal/75. Dynachem Corporation. Screen Printing inks and the use thereof.

902/Cal/75. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabricken. Electric gas discharge lamp.

903/Cal/75. Ludwig Taprogge Reinigungsdanlagen Fur Rohren-Warmeaustauscher. Process and equipment for the condensation of steam.

6th May, 1975

904/Cal/75. Nagendra Kumar Singh. Automatic control of mechanical power transmission by friction torque convertor.

905/Cal/75. R. P. Scherer Limited. Pharmaceutical compositions. (May 8, 1974).

906/Cal/75. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Improved method for manufacturing detonating fusecord. (May 20, 1974). [Addition to No. 1553/72].

907/Cal/75. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Detonating fusecord. (December 23, 1974. [Addition to No. 1553/72].

908/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Brake pressure control valves. (May 17, 1974).

909/Cal/75. Metal Box Limited. Containers. (May 6, 1974).

910/Cal/75. Sibirsky Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Energetiki. A method of reducing current unbalance in a three-phase power transmission line operating with one faulty phase.

7th May, 1975

911/Cal/75. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Vehicle signalling lamp assembly. (May 24, 1974).

912/Cal/75. Universal Oil Products Company. Hydrocarbon conversion process and catalytic composite for use therein.

913/Cal/75. Konijn Machinebouw B. V. and Bagger-EN Constructie-bedrijf johan Klip B. V. Dredge pump.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

21st April, 1975

113/Bom/75. Cyanamid India Limited. Improved method for the preparation of O. O-dimethyl phosphorochloridothioate.

25th April, 1975

114/Bom/75. Mohamed Imam. Improvements in or relating to furniture, in particular to a sofa-cum-bed.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

23rd April, 1975

64/Mas/75. Shrimati Lakshmi Devamma Abhava Kumar. Providing motive power for all types of land vehicles called by me the "ENERGYMISER".

65/Mas/75. Balakrishna Balavenkataraman. Wax Lamp.

26th April, 1975

66/Mas/75. M. K. Kamaluddin. Folding bicycle.

ALTERATION OF DATE

117850. The claim to convention date 29th September, 1967 has been abandoned and the application dated as of 27th September 1968, the date of filing in India.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India. Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copyng charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$ &$55E_1$. I.C.-CO7d, 93/30 81083

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL BENZOTHIADIAZINE DIOXIDE DERIVATIVES.

SCHERICO LTD. FORMERLY OF FALKENGASSE 2, LUCERNE AND NOW OF TOPFERSTRASSE 5, LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND.

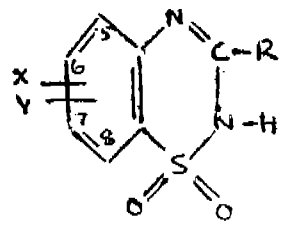
Application No. 81083 filed March 5, 1962.

Convention date March 20, 1961/(10125/61) U.K.

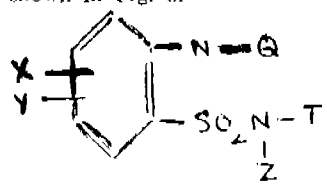
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A process for preparing a 1, 2, 4-benzothiadiazine-1, 1-dioxide of the formula as shown in Fig. 1.



or a 4H-tautomer thereof, or a non-toxic salt thereof, wherein X represents halogen or trifluormethyl located at the 6 or 7 position, Y represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or methyl attached to one of the unsubstituted 6, 7, or 8 positions, and R represents a saturated lower aliphatic hydrocarbon group, which comprises heating a compound of the formula as shown in Fig. 8.



wherein Z represents H, benzyl, RCO or a lower aliphatic hydrocarbon group, Q represents (H, H), (H, RCO), (RCO, RCO) or R-C-O-lower alkyl, and T represents H or RCO, with the proviso that when Z is methyl or ethyl then Q is other than R-C-O-lower alkyl, R, X and Y being as defined above the

heating being effected in the presence of an acid RCOOH, or of an alkyl ester, anhydride, odthoester, amide or halide thereof, when Q, Z and T are hydrogen.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$. I.C. :-CO7d, 85/46. 88350

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SULFONAMIDES.

F. HDFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF 124-184 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 88350 filed June 10, 1963.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A process for the preparation of 3-sulfanilamido- 4.5-di (lower alkyl) isoxazoles, the alkyl group containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which process comprises reacting a 3-amino-4, 5-di (lower alkyl)-isoxagole, the alkyl group containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, with a benzene sulfonyl halide of the general formula II.

wherein Hal denotes a halogen and Z is an amino group precursor in the para-position, convertible into an amino group by reduction or hydrolysis in a known manner such as herein described, converting the amino group precursor in the resulting product into a free amino group by reduction or hydrolysis in a known manner such as herein described and, if desired, converting in a known manner such as herein described the 3-sulfanilamido-4, 5-di (lower alkyl) isoxazole, the alkyl group containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$. I.C. :-CO7d, 47/02. 90218

METHOD FOR PRODUCING L-LOWER ALKYL-3-PYRROLIDYL n, N-Di (MONO CARBOCYCLIC ARYL)-CARBAMATES.

A. H. ROBINS COMPANY, INC., OF 1407 CUMMINGS DRIVE, RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 90218 filed October 9, 1963.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

The method of producing a compound selected from the group consisting of 1-lower-alkyl-3-pyrrolidyl N, N-di (monocarbocyclic aryl)-carbamates wherein the lower-alkyl group contains at most four carbon atoms and wherein the monocarbocyclic aryl group is a non-toxic monocarbocyclic aryl group containing a maximum of fifteen carbon atoms, and acid-addition salts thereof, which includes the step of reacting a 1-lower-alkyl-3-pyrrolidinol or an alkali or alkaline earth metal alcoholate thereof with a di-(monocarbocyclic aryl)-carbamyl halide and separating in a known manner as herein described the desired 1-lower-alkyl-3-pyrrolidyl N, N-di (monocarbocyclic aryl) carbamate or a salt thereof as a product of the reaction.

CLASS $32F_2b$. I.C. :CO7d, 99/16. 111995

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AMPICILLIN TRIHYDRATE.

ANKERFARM S.P.A. VIALE LOMBARDIA 5-20092-CINISELLO B (MILANO) ITALY.

Application No. 111995 filed August 17, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for the production of ampicillin trihydrate which comprises dissolving ampicillin to be purified into a water-miscible solvent having an high specific conductivity ranging from 10^{-4} and 10^{-3} ohm^{-1} pH-valve between 1 and 4 and the total hydration of the solvent being not more than 20% of the volume, whereafter the ampicillin is precipitated in the crystalline form by adjusting the basic clear solution to a pH-value between 4 and 7 by means of an organic or inorganic base, strong enough to neutralize the mineral acidity present, in such a concentration to keep the total final hydration under 20% and is separated by filtration, washed with said water miscible solvent and thereby organic impurities are removed.

CLASS 32C & $55E_2+E_4$. I.C. :-CO7G, 11/00 112465

A METHOD OF ISOLATING ANEW ANTIFUNGAL ANTIGUNGAL ANTIBIOTIC.

CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, NO. 3 NARODNI, PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Application No. 112465 filed September 22, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A method of isolating a new antifungal antibiotic as herein described from a fermentation medium, or possibly also from a filtrated mycelium, produced by the method of the Indian Patent No. 108387, characterised by that the fermentation medium, or mycelium is extracted with an organic solvent, such as aliphatic alcohol with 1 to 5 atoms of carbon, ester of acetic acid with this alcohol, aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon with 6 to 10 atoms of carbon, chlorated aliphatic hydrocarbon with 1 to 2 atoms of carbon, aromatic hydrocarbon with 1 to 2 atoms of carbon, or aliphatic ketone with 3 to 7 atoms of carbon, or possibly a compound of the stated solvents, whereafter the raw extract is distilled, preferably in vacuo, and purified of the residues of the solvent, and the antifungal antibiotic in pure form is then obtained from the concentrate by way of chromatography on Al_2O_3 or silica gel.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$ & $55E_2+E_4$. I.C.-CO7d 51/78. 113031

PREPARATION OF QUINOXALINE-DI-N-OXIDES COMPOUNDS.

RESEARCH CORPORATION, AT 405, LEXINGTON AVENUE, COUNTY, CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

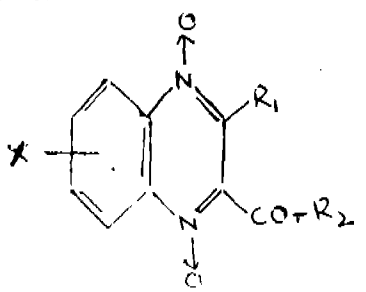
Application No. 113031 filed November 3, 1967.

Convention date June 20, 1967/(28313/67) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

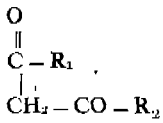
10 Claims

A process for the preparation of quinoxaline-di-N-oxides of the general formula I.



wherein X is one or more of the substituents selected from hydrogen and other simple substituents usually found on

benzene rings, i.e. alkyl, alkoxy, halo, nitro, esters, R_1 and R_2 represent a hydrocarbonyl group such as lower alkyl and mono carbocyclic-aryl which comprises reacting isobenzofuroxan with a dicarbonyl compound of the formula



wherein R_1 and R_2 represent a hydrocarbonyl groups such as lower alkyl and monocarbocyclicaryl, in the presence of a base like tertiary amine followed by separating the resultant quinoxaline-di-N-oxide compounds produced.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. I.C.-CO7d 99/24. 116832

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 7-AMINO-CEPHALOSPORANIC ACID AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

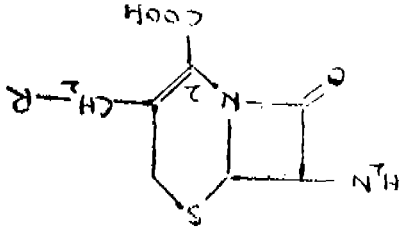
KONINKLIJKE NETHERLANDSCHE GIST-EN SPIRITUSFABRIEK N.V., OF DELFT, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 116832 filed July 17, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for the preparation of 7-aminocephalosporanic acid and its derivatives with free amino and carboxylic acid groups having the formula shown in Fig. I.



in which R is a group not participating in the reaction, according to which process 7N-acylamido-cephalosporanic acid or its derivatives is (are) treated with an agent forming an amino bond, subsequently and ether group is introduced on the imino carbon atom by treatment with an alcohol, the double imino bond is split with water and/or substances containing a hydroxyl group, and the free 2-carboxylic acid group is reformed from the ester of 7-amino-cephalosporanic acid or its derivative thus formed, characterized in that the 2-carboxylic acid group is esterified by methods known per se such as herein defined to a carboxylic acid silyl ester, and the treatment with the agent forming an imino bond as well as the introduction of an ether group are performed at temperature below—15°C.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_2$b. I.C.-CO7d, 99/14. 117850

METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW ESTERS OF α-AMINO BENZYLPENICILLIN.

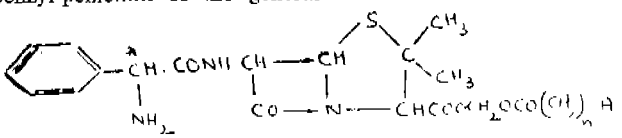
LOVENS KEMISKE FABRIK PRODUKTIONSAKTIESELSKAB, OF 2750, BALLERUP, DENMARK.

Application No. 117850 filed September 27, 1968.

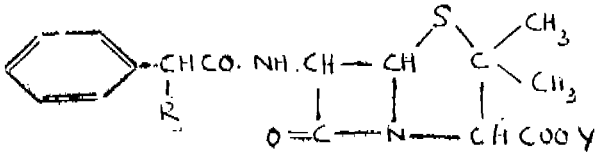
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for the preparation of new esters of α-amino-benzyl-penicillin of the general formula I.



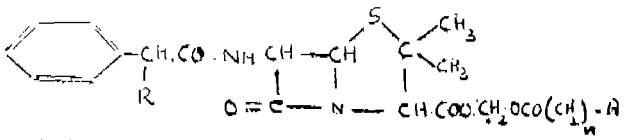
in which (*) the asterisk indicates as asymmetric carbon atom; n is an integer from 0 to 5; and A is an unsubstituted or substituted aliphatic such as herein described, alicyclic, aromatic, or heterocyclic radical, and salts of these esters with pharmaceutically acceptable acids, consisting in reacting and α-R-substituted benzylpenicillin such as herein described or a salt thereof of formula II.



in which R is an amino group or a substituted amino group such as herein described, or a group which can be converted into an amino group such as herein described, and Y is hydrogen or a cation, with a compound of formula III, shown in Fig 2.

$$+X.CH_2.OCO(CH_2)_n\text{-}A$$

in which X is a halogen atom, a acyloxy, an alkylsulphonyloxy or an arylsulphonyloxy radical, and n and A are as defined hereinbefore, yielding in case R is an amino group the compounds of formula I, and in case R is a substituted amino group such as herein described, or a group which can be converted into an amino group such as herein described, yielding a compound of formula IV.



in which R, n and A have the above given meaning, whereafter the R substituent of this intermediate is converted into an amino group in a manner such as herein described.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. I.C.:-CO7d, 99/14. 119945

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 6-AMINO-PENICALLNIC ACID.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, INC., OF 909 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 119945 filed February 20, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings

A process for preparing 6-aminopenicillanic acid by enzymatic hydrolysis of a 6-acylaminopenicillanic acid characterized by contacting said 6-acylaminopenicillanic acid with a penicillin acylase enzyme in an aqueous medium free of fermentation solides at a pH of 7.0 to 9.0 and maintaining said pH with ammonia or an acyclic amine.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_3$a. I.C.:-CO7c, 13/06. 120810

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ADRIAMYCIN.

SOCIETA FARMACEUTICI ITALIA, OF 1/2 LARGO GUIDO DONEGANI, I 20121 MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 120810 filed April 8, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A process for the preparation of Adriamycin or a non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which comprises reacting a compound selected from the group consisting of daunomycin and its derivatives in a solvent consisting of a mixture of methanol and a cyclic ether, in a ratio of from 1 : 1.5 to 1 : 4.5 by volume, with a halogen of the group consisting of bromine and iodine, to yield the corresponding 14-halo-derivative, reacting the 14-halo-derivative with an alkali metal acetate in the presence of acetone to give the corresponding 14-acetoxy-derivative, alkaline hydrolysing the 14-acetoxy-derivative into the 14-hydroxy-derivative, isolating the latter and purifying the same after eliminating in a known manner such as herein described the

protecting group of the amino group of the amino sugar, and when appropriate the product is converted into a salt in a known manner.

CLASS 55E$_2$+E$_{11}$. I.C. :-C12d, 9/06. 127866

PREPARATION OF NEW ANTIBIOTIC A16886 I AND 16886 II AS HEREIN DEFINED.

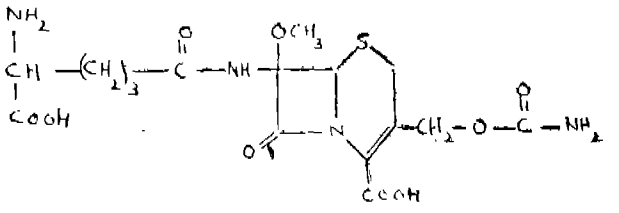
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, OF 307 EAST MCCARTY STREET, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 127866 filed August 4, 1970.

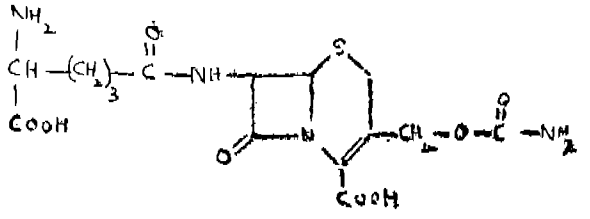
Appropriate office for oppostion Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process of producing antibiotic A16886 I of formula 1.



and/or antibiotic A16886 II of formula II.



or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises cultivating *Streptomyces clavuligerus* NRRL 3585 in a culture medium containing assimilable sources of carbon, nitrogen, and inorganic salts under submerged aerobic conditions until a substantial amount of antibiotic A16886I and/or antibiotic A16886II is produced by said organism in said culture medium, recovering the antibiocis in the conventional manner and, if desired converting same to the required salts by conventional methods.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. I.C. :-CO7d, 27/22. 128257

PROCESS FOR PREPARING PYRROLE DERIVATIVES (I).

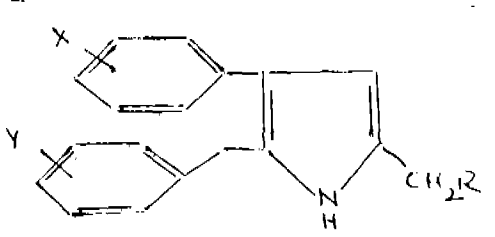
SANKYO COMPANY LIMITED, 1-6, 3 CHOME NIHONBASHI HONCHO, CHUO KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 128257 filed September 1, 1970.

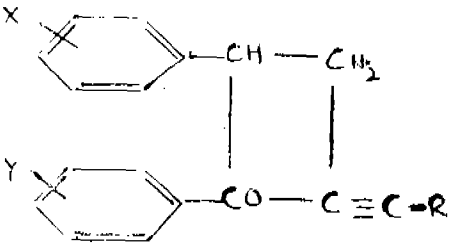
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

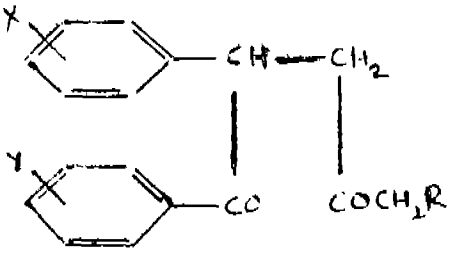
A process for the preparation of a compound having the formula I.



wherein R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl groups and X and Y may be the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkoxy group or a N-di lower alkyl amino group, provided that both X and Y are not a hydrogen atom which comprises reacting a -propargylketone compound having the formula II.



or a 1, 4-diketone compound having the formula III.



wherein R, X and Y are the same as above with ammonia, the lower alkyl and lower alkoxy each containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms.

CLASS 32F$_3$b. I.C. :-C07d. 99/24. 128953

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 7-AMINOCEPHALOSPORANIC ACID BY THE CLEAVAGE OF 7-CARBOXAMIDO GROUPS OF CEPHALUSPORIN.

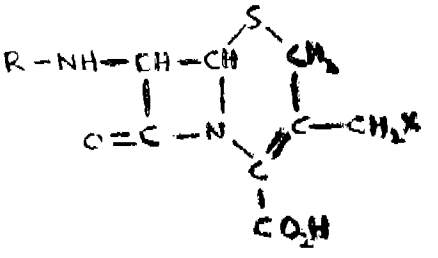
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, OF 307 EAST MCCARTY STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 128953 filed October 22, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

An improved process for the preparation of 7-aminocephalosporanic acid by the cleavage of the 7-carboxamido group of a cephalosporin having the formula I.



wherein R is aminoadipoyl,

C_2-C_8 alkanoyl, or group of formulae 2, 3 or 4

X is C_2-C_6 alkanoyloxy,

C_2-C_6 thioalkanoyloxy,

C_2-C_6 thioalkanoyloxy,

C_6-C_{12} thioaroyloxy, hydroxy,

mercapto, hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, or

C_1-C_6 alkylthio,

Y is oxygen, sulfur, or a carbon to carbon bond;

n is an integer of 0 to 3 and is at least 1, when Y is oxygen or sulfur; m is an integer of from 1 to 3; and Q is amino or hydroxy;

by the steps of blocking the carboxyl, amino, hydroxy and mercapto groups in the molecule, treating the blocked cephalosporin with a halogenating agent to convert the 7-carboxamido group to an imino halide, treating the imino halide with a lower alkalol or benzyl alcohol to form an imino ether, and hydrolyzing the imino ether to form a 7-amino group, wherein the improvement is characterized by blocking the carboxyl groups by converting them to a mixed anhydride derived from an acid having the formula

R'-CO_2H

wherein R' is C_1-C_8 alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl; halo C_1-C_8 alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl; or group of formula 5 or 6

Y is oxygen, sulfur or a carbon to carbon bond; n is an integer of 0 to 3 and is at least 1 when Y is oxygen or sulfur;

Z is oxygen, sulfur, or N-H; and m is an integer of 1 to 3.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2a+F_3d$. I.C.-C07d. 7/18, 5/32. 129838

ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS OF POLYCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

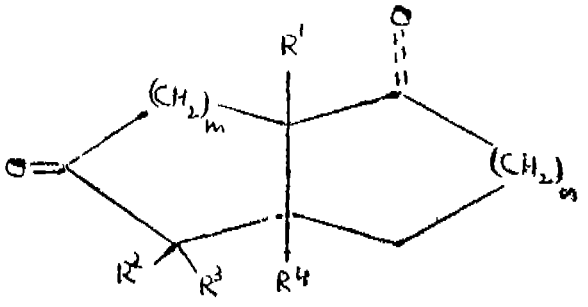
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, 124-184 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 129838 filed January 4, 1971.

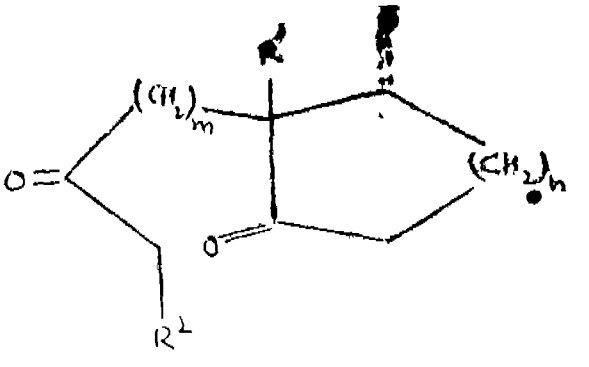
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

26 Claims

A process for the preparation of optically active bicyclic compounds of the general formula I.



wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkinyl, aryl aralkyl, acylamino, halogen, lower alkanoyloxy or lower alkoxy carbonyl; R^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, aralkyl or -$(CH_2)_pR^5$; R^3 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydroxy or R^3 and R^4 together form a carbon-carbon bond; R^5 is halogen, cyano, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, mesyloxy, tosyloxy or -$C(=R^7)R^6$; R^6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryloxy or aryl-lower alkoxy; R^7 is oxo, lower alkylenedioxy or arylenedioxy provided, however, that when R^6 is other than hydrogen or lower alkyl R^7 is oxo; m is an integer between 1 and 4 inclusive; n is an integer between 0 and 4 inclusive and p is an integer between 0 and 2 inclusive, and the broken bond between oxygen and ring carbon atom suggests optional presence of the cyclic oxo group, which comprises cylizing in known manner such as herein described a compound of the formula II.



having an 1, 3-diketo or optionally an 1-cyclic oxo moiety (as indicated by broken bonds between the oxygen and the ring) and a cylizable side chain substituent containing a carbonyl group, wherein R', R^2, m and n are as defined above, in the presence of an optically active agent such as herein described.

CLASS $32F_1b$ & $55E_1$. I.C. :-C07d. 107/00. 130714

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 3'-4'-DIDEOXY -KANAMYCIN B ACTIVE AGAINST RESISTANT BACTERIA.

ZADIAN HOJIN BISEIBUTSU KAGAKU KENKYU KAI, OF NO. 14-23, CHOME, KAMI-OSAKI, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 130714 filed March 24, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for the synthesis of 3', 4'-dideoxy-kenamycin B starting from kanamycin B which comprises protecting the amino and all or a part of the hydroxyl groups other than 3' and 4'-hydroxyl groups of kanamycin B by a method described herein, sulfonylating the 3' and 4' hydroxyl groups using conventional sulfonylating agents to obtain a derivative having disulfonic ester groups, removing the 3', 4'-disulfonic esters by method herein described to obtain 3', 4'-unsaturated compound, reducing by hydrogenation, the said 3', 4'-unsaturated compound and removing the residual protecting groups by usual method.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$ & $62A_1$. I.C.-C07d 99/14. 135287

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCE.

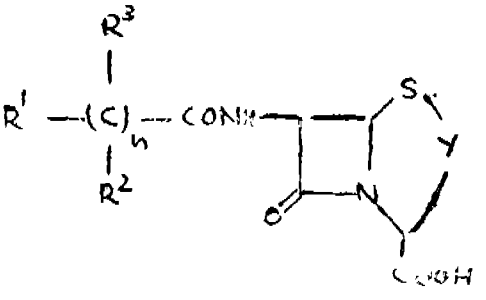
TOYAMA CHEMICAL CO., LTD., OF 18, 1-CHOME, NIHONBASHI KAYABA-CHO CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 135287 filed April 15, 1972.

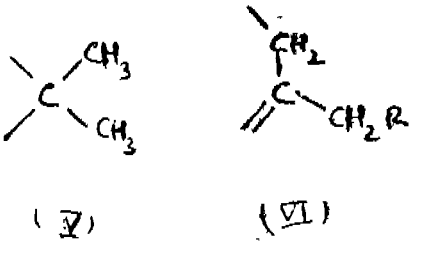
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A process for producing an antibiotic substance of the general formula I.



wherein Y signifies the group of formula V or VI.

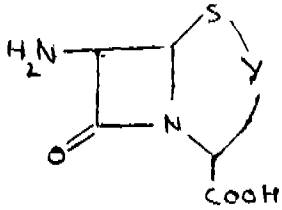


R signifies a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, azido, acyloxy, alxoy, aryloxy or S-R' group (R' signifies an alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group), each of R^1 and R^2 signified a hydrogen

atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, cycloalkane or heterocyclic group, or R^1 and R^2 may jointly form a ring, R^3 signifies a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, hydroxyl, amino, alkylamino, azido, cyano, alkyloxy, alkylthio,

aryloxycarbonyl,

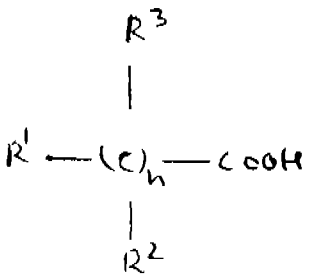
aralkyloxycarbonyl, or alkoxycarbonyl group, and n signifies numeral 0 or 1, which comprises reacting salt of 6-aminopenicillanic acid or 7-aminocephalosporanic acids of the general formula II.



wherein the symbol is the same as mentioned above, with three valency phosphorous compounds of the general formula III.

$$\begin{matrix} R^4 \\ R^5 \end{matrix} > P—X$$

wherein R^4 signifies and alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkyloxy, haloalkyloxy, aryloxy, aralkyloxy or dialkylamino group, R^5 signifies an alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkyloxy, aryloxy, haloalkyloxy, aralkyloxy, dialkylamino group or halogen atom, or R^4 and R^5 may jointly form a ring, X signifies a halogen atom, to protect the carboxyl group of the 6-aminopenicillanic acid or 7-aminocephalosporanic acids, then reacting the above-obtained product with reactive derivatives of carboxylic acid of the general formula IV.



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and n are the same as mentioned above, and then solvolyzing the product in the manner herein described to remove the protecting group.

CLASS 56D. I.C.-B01d. 9/00, 9/02. 137220

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING CRYSTALS FROM A SOLUTION OF A CRYSTALLIZABLE PRODUCT IN A CONTINUOUSLY-OPERATING EVAPORATION TYPE CRYSTALLIZATION INSTALLATION AND A CONTROL SYSTEM THEREFOR.

SOCIETE FIVES LILLE-CAIL, OF 7 RUE MONTALIVET, 75383 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

Application No. 815/72 filed July 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 claims

A process for producing crystalls from a solution of a crystallizable product such as herein defined in a continuously-operating installation for carrying out crystallisation by evaporation, comprising a plurality of compartments provided with a heating means through which the mixture of crystals and solution of the product in the course of crystallisation passes successively and into which there is fed a subsaturated solution of the product to be crystallised, the method being characterised in that the supply of subsaturated solution to, or the heating of, the last compartment is controlled in accordance wih the percentage of crystals or dry substances in the mixture of solution and crystals discharged from the last compartment, the supply of subsaturated solution, to, or the heating of, the intermediate compartments being controlled in accordance with the state of the mixture of solution and crystals in one of these intermediate compartments.

CLASS 33E+F. I.C.-B22C 11/00. 137241

MOLD PRODUCING APPARATUS.

KABUSHIKI KAISHA AKITA, OF NO. 4062-2, AZA MATSUKAWA, OAZA OGAWARA, SUSAKA CITY, NAGANO PREF., JAPAN.

Application No. 1619/72 filed October 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A mold producing apparatus comprising a pattern, at least one shield member, at least one flask, a filler material in particulate form filled in said flask, and means for evacuating the interior of said flask, said flask having mounted therein at least one evacuating line.

CLASS 85Q & 127-I. I.C.-F27b 7/22. 137242

SUPPORT FOR ROTARY TUBULAR FURNACE OR LIKE APPARATUS.

SOCIETE FIVES LILLE-CAIL, OF 7, RUE MONTALIVET, 75383 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

Application No. 2074/72 filed December 6, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims

Support for rotary tubular furnace or like apparatus comprising a tubular body disposed horizontally or slightly inclined with respect to the horizontal, characterised in that it comprises a plurality of small diameter rollers or runners of small width disposed about a circular arc and which rest on an elastic cushion, each roller or runner being supported individually in such manner as to be capable of displacing itself and orienting itself freely with respect to the neighbouring rollers or runners.

CLASS 127-I &197. I.C.-B23B 29/00. 137243

DEVICE FOR HOLDING OPERATING TOOLS AT ELEVATED HEIGHTS.

AUGUST BENZ, OF ALGIERSTRASSE 70, ZUFIKON/ SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 2165/72 filed December 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

31 Claims

Device for operating tools from ground level which tools are located at a considerable height above ground level, comprising an axially elongated rod formed of a plurality of rod sections, means for detachably connecting said rod sections together, holding means positioned adjacent the opposite ends of said rods, at least one support member positioned on and extending laterally outwardly from said rod said support member positioned between said holding means and at least one wire rope secured at its ends to said holding means and supported intermediate its ends by said support member.

CLASS 130-I. I.C.-C22b 23/04. 137244

RECOVERY AND SEPARATION OF NICKEL AND COBALT FROM REDUCED LATERITE NICKEL ORE.

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED, OF COMMERCE COURT WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Application No. 234/Cal/73 filed February 1, 1973.

Convention date April 7, 1972/(139, 119) CANADA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

In a process for the extraction of nickel and cobalt values from oxidic lateritic and garnieritic nickel and cobalt bearing ores in which the ore is roasted to reduce nickel and cobalt values to metallic state and leached in ammonical solution to extract nickel and cobalt values therefrom, the improvement which comprises the steps of :

(a) leaching finely divided particles of said reduced ore in an aqueous ammoniacal solution of ammonium carbonate and ammonium sulphate;

(b) separating undissolved residue from the leach solution;

(c) reacting the leach solution with a free oxygen bearing gas to convert divalent cobalt values to trivalent form and to convert unsaturated sulphur values to sulphate form;

(d) heating solution from step (c) to a temperature above its boiling point to drive off free ammonia and to break down contained ammonium carbonate into gaseous ammonia and carbon dioxide and expel said gases;

(e) separately recovering nickel and cobalt values from the solution from step (d) whilst producing a substantially nickel and cobalt free end solution containing at least 2 moles of ammonium sulphate for each mole of recovered nickel; and

(f) recycling said end solution to said leaching step in an amount sufficient to provide the ammonium sulphate requirements for said leaching step.

CLASS 39F. I.C.-C07C, 3/12. 137245

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE ELECTROLYTIC PREPARATION OF FERRICYANIDES FROM FERROCYANIDES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 1090/72 filed August 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A process for the electrolytic preparation of ferricyanides from ferrocyanides by employing a divided cell characterised in that the cell is provided with asbestos paper or rope wound over a PVC frame or microporous rubber or cation exchange membrane as diapharagm, an anode current density of 0.2 to 10A/dm^2, temperature of 10 to 70°C with 2 to 10%, alkali metal hydroxide as catholyte is employed, graphite or copper anode is kept under stationary or rotating conditions or the cell is kept under the influence of ultrasonics, and stainless steel acts as cathode.

CLASS 128F I.C.-A61m 35/00. A61m 11/02. 137246

DEVICE FOR DISPENSING MEDICAMENTS.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED, OF THREE COLTS LANE, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.2, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1435/73 filed June 19, 1973.

Convention date June 27, 1972/(29956/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

An aerosol applicator comprising a body which is open at one end and is arranged to receive and retain an aerosol container, an applicator outlet spout for a mixture of medicament and air leading out of a side of the body and a cover hingedly connected to the body the said cover having a portion which when the cover is closed, closes the open end of the body and a second portion which encloses the outlet spout.

CLASS 32F$_{aa}$. I.C.-C07C 63/28. 137247

A METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF DIMETHYLTEREPHTHALATE.

DYNAMIT NOBEL AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF POSTFACH 1209, 521 TROISDORF, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 2060/72 filed December 4, 1972.

Addition to No. 130320.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims No drawings

In a method for the preparation of dimethyl terephathalate by aerial oxidation of *p*-xylene/methyl *p*-tolute mixtures, esterification of the acids formed and return of the methyl p-tolute for oxidation the improvement comprising in that a mixture of cobalt and manganese compounds is used as oxidation catalyst, the concentration of manganese in the reaction mixture being 0.0001 to 0.005% by weight.

CLASS 39L & 144E$_a$. I.C.-C01g 23/00. 137248

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAVING A CONTROLLED PARTICLES SIZE.

MONTECATINI EDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY, AND THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, OF 2045 CITY LINE ROAD, BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA 18017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 432/Cal/73 filed February 27, 1973

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

5 Claims

A process for obtaining titanium dioxide having pigmentary characteristics, in the form of particles having a prefixed particle size, by oxidation with an oxidising gas of titanium tetrachloride vaporized and generally preheated to 400-600°C in a reactor constituted essentially by a cylindrical duct joined at its bottom end, through a downwardly divergent duct, preferably frusto-conical, to a cylindrical reaction chamber having a diameter D, by feeding through said higher cylindrical duct the oxidizing gas, preheated to 1700-2300°C and endowed with a helical motion, with a swirl number ranging from 0.2 to 20, characterized in that the titanium tetrachloride is fed through an annular slot having a diameter D' drawn in the frusto-conicall duct of the reactor located so that the ratio D'/D is lower than 1 and higher or equal to 0.20.

CLASS 136H & 207. I.C.-B29J 5/00, B30b & B27d 1/08. 132749

IMPROVED CONTINUOUS PRESS.

EDUARD KUSTERS, OF FINKENWEG 18, 415 KREFELD-FORSTWALD, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1969/72 filed November, 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

An improved continuous press including endless loops formed by longitudinally and transversely flexible conveyor belts which form opposed, substantially linear spans defining a pressing zone, means for rotatively driving at least one of said loops to drive said spans in the same direction, press platens applying pressure through said travelling spans to work carried therebetween, and antifriction means interposed between said platens and said spans; characterised in that the said anti-friction means being formed by a multiplicity of endless loops of rotatively unpowered roller chains forming a bed interposed between said platens and said belts spans said roller chain spans being transversely packed together but each chain being individually free to travel independently with respect to the others and said belt spans.